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URBAN DISTRICT OF FULWOOD.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended December 31st, 1925.



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To the Chairman and Members of the Fulwood Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have now the pleasure of submitting my report for the year 1925, as your Medical Officer of Health. This statement is to be a Survey Report, as intimated in paragraph 13 of Circular 540 of the 18th December, 1924, issued by the Minister of Health. Under the same authority Circular 648 (England) dated 10th December, 1925, lays down the lines on which the Report is to be drawn. The following are portions of three headings :—

- (a) Measures of progress made in the area during the preceding five years in the improvement of the public health.
- (b) The extent and character of the changes made during that period in the public health services of the area (e.g. housing, water supply, sewerage, scavenging or other services affecting the environment of the inhabitants, maternity and child welfare, treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, &c., &c.)
- (c) Any further action of importance in organization and development of public health services contemplated by the Local Authority, or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health.

Such are some of the instructions on which I am to base my Report.

Prior to entering on the body of the Report I desire to draw attention to some points of interest associated with the year 1925 and their relation to the Township of Fulwood :—

Birth-rate.—9·8 per 1000 living, and 1·1 per 1000 in excess of the figures representing this rate in 1924. It will be conceded that this is an exceedingly low rate when it is considered that the birth-rate for England and Wales for 1925 is 18·3. Fulwood's birth-rate is about half the birth-rate for the rest of England and Wales. It will be noted that the mean birth-rate for the 5 years 1895-1899 was 23·3 per 1000 of the population, since then the rate consistently slumped and contracted until the low-water mark of 8·7 was reached in 1924, and for 1925 a slightly augmented rate of 9·8. Certainly our middle-class population have revised their views of life. Whether our birth-rate contraction is due to the desire to avoid responsibility, so that more pleasure or leisure may accrue, or a feeling that children now born will in future be handicapped in the life fight they will eventually have to face, or is it our heavy taxation and increased cost of living which is producing financial stringency, from which relief is sought? The question is difficult to answer, but the fact that "birth control" is being practised is fairly obvious.

Death-rate.—The mortality rate is 13·9 per 1000 of the population, less by 1·7 per 1000 than this rate was in 1924. The death-rate of Fulwood is not nearly so low as it ought

to be considering the residential type of the population, together with the sanitary and other advantages enjoyed. The fluctuations in the mortality and its sometimes high incidence is due to the fact that some of the Institutions within the township contribute considerably towards elevating this rate. The inmates are old people who come from the outside to end their days. These remarks apply particularly to one Institution.

Infantile death rate.—This rate is low, measured per 1000 of registered births it is 45, about half what the mean rate was in the five years 1895-1899. This is highly satisfactory and means a steady decline.

Tuberculosis Mortality.—Like remarks again apply to the mortality rate due to Tuberculosis. It is 0·32 per 1000 as compared with the mean rate 1895-1899 of 0·74.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into operation on the 1st April, 1925, as to the slaughtering of animals for human consumption. Notice was given in the press as to the requirements of the Regulations, and that notices of slaughter must be sent to Mr. Higginson, Sanitary Inspector, at the Council Offices, Fulwood.

A few houses were inspected under The Inspection of District Regulations, 1910. I trust to have the whole township completed, or nearly so, by the end of this year.

A thorough inspection of Dairies and Cowsheds has been made. Some advancement in the direction of improving these buildings is to be recorded.

Fulwood being practically a residential area enjoying modern sanitation and conveniences does not provide a very wide field for complaint. Thus few notices require service and those issued receive prompt attention.

In the body of this Report I will deal with the various headings laid down in Circular 648 issued by the Ministry of Health.

I have now to trust the Council may accept this statement as satisfactory in so far as it represents the health and sanitary environment of the Township of Fulwood.

I greatly desire to thank the Council as a whole and individually for their kindness, assistance, and courtesy always shown to me.

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

May, 1926.

Medical Officer of Health.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres—2,116. Population (Census 1921) 6,595.

Population estimated 1925, for Births—6,714, for Deaths—6,114.

Physical features and general character of the area.—Underlying Fulwood there are the first glacial deposits, clays, gravels and sand beds, with erratics and ice-worn pebbles and boulders, beneath these are the triassic formation. Three small brooks tributary to the Savick Brook traverse the District from East to West. Contours range from about 50 feet above sea level towards the West to 150 feet towards the East, with the brooks in fairly deep valleys.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921) 1133.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)—1,149.

Rateable value, £41,635. Sum represented by a penny rate, £173 8s. 9d.

Social conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants.—The district is residential to a large extent. There are eight Public Institutions—Poor Law, Barracks, Isolation Hospital, Homes for Blind, R.C. Poor Law School for Boys, Harris Orphanage for Boys and Girls, Little Sisters of the Poor for aged persons, and the Carmelite Convent. Census population of these—2,135. There are 33 milk-producing farms.

There are no remarks necessary with regard to the occupations of the inhabitants that could in any way reflect on the public health. No causes of sickness or invalidity require mention. The amount expended on Poor Law relief is £4 13s. 0d.

Outside the Poor Law Medical Service there is only the Preston Royal Infirmary; this Institution provides gratuitous medical relief in necessitous cases.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The statistics with regard to the number of births and deaths have been supplied by the Registrar-General through the County Public Health Department. The numbers of births and deaths referred to in this report are those “registered” during the calendar year, corrected for inward and outward transfers.

Area.—The area of the Fulwood Urban District is 2,116 statute acres.

Population.—As previously stated, the population at the 1921 Census was 6,595, and the Registrar-General now estimates the population at 6,714 for birth-rate purposes, and 6,114 for calculation of the death-rate. The Census population (6,595) included the inmates of the following institutions :—

<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Persons.</i>
Preston Poor Law Institution	...	504
Fulwood Military Barracks	...	956
Joint Isolation Hospital	...	16
Home for the Blind	...	59
Catholic Poor Law School for Boys	...	332
Harris Orphanage for Girls	...	106
Little Sisters of the Poor for aged persons	...	144
Carmelite Convent	...	18

Births and Birth-rate.

According to the Registrar-General the total number of births registered in or belonging to the Urban District during the year ended the 31st December, 1925, numbered 66, (males 31, females 35). Two were illegitimate. In the year 1924 the births numbered 59; 63 in 1923; 75 in 1922; and 82 in 1921.

The birth-rate for the year 1925, calculated on the estimated population above referred to, namely, 6,714, corresponded to 9·8 per thousand, an increase of 1·1 per 1,000 on the rate for the year 1924.

On page 8 a statistical statement is given, showing the birth-rates of the district for the 30 years 1895—1924, grouped in quinquennial periods, and it will be noted that the birth-rate of the district 30 years ago corresponded to 23·3 per 1000 against a rate of 9·8 for the year under report.

The provisional birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 18·3 per 1000 for the year 1925.

Deaths and Death-rate.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar-General show that the total number of deaths “registered” in Fulwood during the year 1925 was 265; of these 188 were of persons not belonging to the Urban District, that is deaths, mainly in the public institutions, of persons whose place of residence was in some other district. These deaths have been transferred to the areas to which these persons belong. Eight deaths of Fulwood residents took place outside the Urban District, and these, known as inward transfers, are included in the local statistics.

The nett deaths therefore credited to Fulwood during the year 1925 were 85, (males 31, females 54); these were distributed as under:—

District proper	...	...	43
Convent of Little Sisters	...	...	25
Workhouse (of persons belonging to Fulwood or of no fixed abode)	...	...	8
Barracks (of person belonging to Fulwood)	...	...	1
Inward transfers	...	...	8
			—
			85

The death-rate, calculated on the population fixed by the Registrar-General at 6,114, is equal to 13·9 per 1000 as compared with a rate of 15·6 last year; 14·9 in 1923; 10·8 in 1922; and 12·1 in 1921.

As already stated, under the system adopted by the Registrar-General, 85 deaths are credited to Fulwood in calculating the “local death-rate,” but if the deaths in the institutions, &c., as above were excluded the “death-rate of the District proper” would be 8·3 per 1000.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales for the year under report was 12·2 per 1,000.

The tabulated statement on page 8 gives the corrected death-rate of Fulwood for the last 30 years, grouped in periods of 5 years.

The tabulated statement below, supplied by the Registrar-General, analyses the causes of death, distinguishing males and females :—

Causes of Death.		Males.	Females.
All Causes (Civilians only)	.....	31	54
Whooping Cough	.....	1	1
Diphtheria	.....	1	...
Influenza	.....	...	2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	.....	3	11
Diabetes	.....	2	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	.....	2	...
Heart disease	.....	4	2
Arterio-sclerosis	.....	3	2
Bronchitis	.....	4	13
Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	3	4
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	.....	1	...
Acute and chronic Nephritis	.....	1	...
Diseases of pregnancy and parturition	.....	..	1
Congenital debility and malformation,	.....	
premature birth	.....	1	1
Suicide	.....	1	...
Other deaths from violence	.....	...	1
Other defined diseases	.....	3	14
Deaths of Infants } Total	.....	2	1
under 1 year } Illegitimate	.....	1	1
Total Births	.....	31	35
Legitimate	.....	30	34
Illegitimate	.....	1	1
Population { for Birth-rate	.....	6,714	
for Death-rate	.....	6,114	

Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).

As in 1924, only 2 deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year 1925, corresponding to a rate of 0·32 per 1000 of the population.

The Table on page 8 gives the Phthisis death rates in periods of 5 years since 1895.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age in the year 1925 was 3 (males 2, female 1), and the infant death-rate corresponds to 45 per 1000 registered births; in the year 1924 the infant death-rate was 50; 63 in 1923; 26 in 1922, and 85 in 1921.

Two of the infant deaths in 1925 were ascribed to Premature Birth (age 18 hours, and 18 days), and one to Whooping Cough, age 5 months.

The table on this page shows the district infant death-rates in periods of 5 years from 1895 to 1924, and it will be noted that in this period the infant death-rate has fallen from 87 to 45 per 1000 births. The infant death-rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1925 was 75 per 1,000 births.

Summary of Birth and Death-rates.

The tabulated statement below compares the birth and death-rates for 1925 and 1924 with the 30 years 1895 to 1924 :—

RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION.					
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Rate of deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.	
Mean of 5 years					
1895-1899 ...	23·3	13 0	0·74	87	
1900-1904 ...	20·4	12·8	0·40	79	
1905-1909 ...	18·5	9·8	0·32	64	
1910-1914 ...	14·3	11·0	0·54	51	
1915-1919 ...	11·3	17·4	0·80	75	
1920-1924 ...	11·6	14·2	0·48	51	
Year 1924 ..	8·7	15·6	0·32	50	
1925 ...	9·8	13·9	0·32	45	
Increase or decrease in 1925 on mean of 5 years					
1920-1924 ...	—1·8	—0·3	—0·16	—6	
Previous Year ...	+1·1	—1·7	Nil.	—5	

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Tuberculosis.—Sanatoria and other hospital treatment is provided by the Lancashire County Council (Public Health and Tuberculosis Departments.)

Maternity and Children.—Maternity cases and children are received by the Preston Infirmary, and there is a new Maternity Home at the Poor Law Institution; these are quite outside the Local Authority and the County Council.

For Smallpox—Elswick (Joint) Hospital. Where situate?—Elswick.

For other Infectious Diseases—Preston, Fulwood and Longridge.

Where situate?—Fulwood.

Joint or otherwise?—Joint in both instances.

Beds available for Smallpox—12.

„ „ other Infectious Diseases—30. (Can be expanded.)

The Poor Law Institution with its Hospital is in Fulwood. The address is 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood, near Preston.

Ambulance facilities are met by two Motor Ambulances provided by the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society, and stationed in Preston. These are for Non-infectious cases. For infectious cases there is a motor ambulance at the Isolation Hospital,

Clinics, &c—The County Council provide Child Welfare Centres where necessary; there is not one of these Centres in Fulwood. The County Nurses visit infants and young children. In this way 33 visits and re-visits were paid during 1925. It must be remembered that many of the residents in Fulwood are in a position and prefer to provide these services for their families. There is an excellent Clinic at Leyland available for all who desire to use it. Consultations and treatment can be obtained; special Orthopaedic Surgeons attend, and operative care is given in Manchester or the Ethel Hedley Hospital at Windermere. A County Tuberculosis Dispensary is at Preston, and a Venereal Treatment Centre at the Preston Royal Infirmary, (Lancashire County Schemes.)

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health—C. J. Trimble. Salary as M.O.H., 31/12/1925, £100.

Is he a whole-time Officer?—Part time.

Any other public appointments held by him?—M.O.H. Preston Rural and Walton-le-Dale Urban Districts; and other Public Appointments.

Sanitary Inspector—Frank Higginson. Salary as Inspector, 31/12/1925, £100.

Is he a whole-time Officer?—Part time. If not, what other Appointments does he hold?—Assistant Overseer and Collector.

There is no professional nursing supplied either by the Local Authority or by private means. The Child Welfare Department of the County Council control the Schemes providing food and milk to expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and milk for infants.

Midwives.—There are no resident midwives, outside assistance is available from Preston for those of the population requiring this assistance.

The following adoptive Acts are now in force :—

- (a) Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890—Date of adoption 1-11-22.
- (b) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—Parts II, III and IV, 11-11-22.
- (c) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, 30-12-1907.
- (d) Regulations with respect to the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, 1-11-22.
- (e) Chicken-pox notifiable for another year.

These Acts and Bye-laws are in use when required.

There is no co-operation with the Medical and Ancillary Services of the National Health Insurance, Hospitals, nor Poor Law or other agencies.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—The water supply of Fulwood is derived from upland gathering grounds at Saddle and Beacon Fells, Goosnargh. The water is soft, with no plumbo solvent qualities. In 1925, 229,999,000 gallons; 44,041,000 gallons of this quantity went to supply Whittingham Mental Hospital. The average daily consumption is 400,000 gallons, this allows 34 per head of the population. Plans are before the Ministry of Health for a new and direct main from Barnsfold reservoir to the service reservoir at Houghton. When this is completed the reservoir at Houghton will be cleaned out.

The rainfall for the year was 40·60 inches. The month of October had the greatest rainfall, 6·82 inches, and July the least, 0·76 inches. The two gathering grounds cover 443 acres.

Ninety-nine new houses and one farm received supplies; 34 of these houses were in Fulwood, the remainder were distributed over the townships situated in the Preston Rural area, supplied with water by agreement with Fulwood.

The streams traversing the area cannot be polluted. The only source of contamination (seeing that the township is sewered) which could occur would arise from the waste water from some isolated cottages and farms eventually reaching such streams.

Drainage and Sewerage—The township is traversed by a system of sewers which convey the sewage to the outfall works at Cottam. The works consist of open septic tanks, sprinklers, sand beds, and land filtration. The satisfactory results obtained are demonstrated by the fact that no complaints were made by the Ribble Joint Committee throughout the year. No new sewers were added, but additional manholes were placed on the sewer at Higher Bank Road.

Closet Accommodation.—Water carriage practically prevails, many of the houses having two water closets available. After a close survey, I find there are 24 privy middens. These old-fashioned abominations are found at outlying farm houses. When surveying the Cowsheds under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, I suggested where farms had a constant water supply that water carriage be substituted for the privy middens, the discharge pipe to be connected with the farmyard tank. During the five years under review little alteration has taken place as the scope to alter is limited, but all pail and midden closets must go.

		During Year 1925.	During Five Years, 1921—1925.
No. of Privy Closets converted	{ To Fresh W.C's. ...	2	11
	{ To Waste W.C's. ...	—	—
	{ To Pails, &c. ...	—	—
No. of Pail Closets	{ To Fresh W.C's. ...	—	2
	{ To Waste W.C's. ...	2	—
No. of Waste W.C's. to Fresh W.C's. ...	...	—	4
No. of Houses at which Movable Ashbins have been supplied and in some instances substituted for fixed receptacles ...		45	

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the township is satisfactory. The work is carried out by the Council's employees, a two-ton motor is used, and the contents of ashpails is disposed of at a "tip." All scavenging is done during the day. Fixed ashpits are regularly emptied, and there are no cesspools. 1145 Ashbins are emptied each week.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I have throughout this year made a complete inspection of the Cowsheds at the 33 farms. In addition, I have paid some 10 visits to other property where my advice was sought. I trust a complete Survey of the District will be made in 1926. Attached to this report is a statement by the Sanitary Inspector, this indicates a substantial supervision over sanitary requirements. Although the work done is not from a numerical standpoint great, yet it demonstrates that the township is under control. The number of slaughterings under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, ran into a considerable number, and these necessitated some 78 visits.

No smoke observations were taken.

Apart from Factories and Workshops, Cowsheds and Dairies there are no premises or occupations requiring control by Bye-Laws and Regulations. There are no Common Lodgings, Houses let in Lodgings, nor offensive trades.

Schools.—There are two schools, one is new and quite up-to-date, the other is old and requires replacing. I have formed the opinion that it is quite impossible to obtain the best mental results from children who carry on their school work in old buildings. The atmosphere of these schools is depressing, and both from mental and physical view points it is most desirable that these old schools should be replaced by modern buildings, and certain school construction has of late years improved beyond measure. Both the schools in question have constant water supplies. I have on several occasions visited both schools—these visits were in connection with the spread of infectious disease.

The after-named Statutes, Orders, and Regulations came into operation in 1925:—

Public Health Act, 1925.

Housing Act, 1925.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925.

Housing.—The housing problem does not present any great difficulty. The Census figures gave Fulwood 1,133 structurally separate premises, with the population 6,595. Now deduct the people living in the different Institutions, then numbering 2,135, leaving a population outside Institutions of 4,464. These figures indicate that there are just under four people to each house; it is quite clear there can be no overcrowding or lack of houses in Fulwood. Housing conditions may be accepted as good, residential houses, large and small prevail. The fitness of these residences is beyond question, no complaints have been made; the owners are particular to keep the houses they live in well repaired and looked after. Water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal are all satisfactory.

No. of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)—34.

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—

(i) By the Local Authority—None.

(ii) By other bodies or persons—None.

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's building scheme—No scheme.

Financial assistance for purpose of increasing housing accommodation:—

Have any advances been made during 1925—

(a) By Loans?—Yes. Number?—7. Amount of Loans, £3,620.

(b) By Subsidy?—No. Number?—Nil. Amount of Subsidies—Nil.

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—(1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)—Nil.

(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925—6.

(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Nil.

(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3)) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation—Nil.

Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices—

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers—Nil.

Action under Statutory Powers—

A.—Proceedings under Sec. 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs—Nil.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners—Nil.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners—Nil.
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close—Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied—Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—

- (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders—Nil.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made—Nil.
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit—Nil.
- (4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made—Nil.
- (5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders—Nil.

D —No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, &c.—Nil.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk—I am of opinion that the milk supply is satisfactory. Eleven samples were taken by the Inspectors appointed by the Lancashire County Council under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. These were reported on as good. The arrangements for the supply and distribution of milk meet the requirements of the area. This supply and distribution is by milk producers at farms in Fulwood and adjoining townships in the Preston Rural area. The Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-Shops Orders are in operation and are duly observed.

No licences are in use for the sale of milk under the Special Designations Order. No revocation of licences took place.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act—Samples taken in the Fulwood District during the Year 1925.

Milk	Coffee.	Lard.	Arrowroot.	Ginger.	Pepper.	Apples.	Sugar.	Total Samples taken.	Remarks.
11	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	24	No prosecutions

Meat.—The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, are strictly carried out; all slaughterings are under inspection. There is no meat marking. There are only two shops in the district, and these are always clean and well-managed. In the district there is one registered slaughter-house, this was in existence in 1920, and is still in use. The Report of the Sanitary Inspector details the number and description of the animals slaughtered. Two cows suffering from Tuberculosis were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, one was slaughtered by the owner, the other by the Local Authority. No unsound meat was found. There are three bake-houses, these are clean and well-managed. No legal proceedings was instituted. This Local Authority takes no action under

1. Sale of Food and Drugs Act.
2. Condensed Milk Regulations, 1923.
3. Dried Milk Regulations, 1923.
4. Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912-17.

These are all supervised by the Departments of the Lancashire County Council.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The efforts to limit incursions of epidemic outbreaks during the past 5 years were on similar lines to those brought into operation in the other areas under my charge as Medical Officer of Health. The visitation of all notified cases, the issuing of instructions, verbal and printed, if possible, to trace the source of infection, sometimes with success, and at other times with failure. School attendance is a fruitful field in the dissemination of catching diseases. There are many advantages arising from living in juxta-position to a large town like Preston, there is one great disadvantage in that the infectious ailments of Preston are usually passed on to Fulwood owing to close and constant inter-communication, infection has often been traced to Preston schools—Our own two schools have at times added their quota of infected children. There is little to complain of with regard to infectious outbreaks within the township, not since 1921 has Scarlet Fever assumed epidemic form. Diphtheria was more in evidence in this year than it has been since 1921. For two years of the five under review there were no cases of Diphtheria, and in three of these years no instances of Typhoid Fever occurred. There were cases of Encephalitis Lethargica as follows:—One in 1921, one in 1922 (in Poor Law Hospital), and one in 1924, in this year were also two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Diphtheritic anti-toxin is always obtainable at two centres, but as there are few cases, and most of those occurring are at once removed to Hospital, little anti-toxin is used. No “return” cases were found. As a rule Pneumonia is not well notified. I am authorised to make use of any Bacteriological or Pathological assistance I may require. As regards isolation and disinfection there is the Isolation Hospital equipped with a steam disinfecter. The Schick and Dick tests have not been used. No vaccinations have been performed by me as Medical Officer of Health. Chicken Pox is a notifiable disease, renewable annually. Other non-notifiable infectious diseases gave little trouble. Measles and Chicken Pox were in evidence in 1924. The former disease necessitated the closure of one of the schools. The mortality from Influenza in the five years 1921-1925 was 1922 1, 1923 2, 1924 4, 1925 2.

A table here given indicates the number of specified notifiable diseases in each of the past five years:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.
1921	46	11	...	2	3
1922	12	6	1	4	1
1923	7	...	...	3	...
1924	3	...	...	5	1
1925	17	5	3	1	1
Totals ...	85	22	4	15	6

An analysis of the total number of cases in 1925 shown under age limits together with those treated in Hospital and the deaths recorded against certain diseases :—

Disease.	Total Cases at all ages.	Cases Notified.													Total Deaths.	Hospital.		
		Years.														Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District.	
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over.					
Scarlet Fever ...	17	...	1	...	1	...	9	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	5	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	..	1	7 all forms	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Whooping Cough ...	2	...	..	..	..	..	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	2	...	...
Totals ...	48	..	1	...	1	..	18	8	5	9	2	1	3	12	*17	1		

*Includes 1 case of Diphtheria treated in the Barracks Hospital and 1 case of Puerperal Fever treated in the Borough Hospital.

The new cases of Tuberculosis and those ascertained are set out in the table introduced here.

There were 7 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary instances of this disease. Two people died from the pulmonary type of tubercle. The following table shows these cases within specified age limits :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0—1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
20—25 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25—35 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—45 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
45—55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—65 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3	4	2	1	1	1	...	...
	7		3		2		...	

New cases of Tuberculosis with the demises therefrom for the indicated 5 years are as follows:—

	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1921	12	8	3	1	3	1	...	...
1922	6	5	2	1	...	...	2	...
1923	7	5	...	2	4	2	...	1
1924	5	3	3	...	1	1	...	...
1925	3	4	2	1	...	1	...	...

No necessity arose for action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Sec. 62 Public Health Act, 1925.

Tuberculosis and venereal diseases schemes are under the guidance and supervision of the Tuberculosis and Public Health departments of the County Council. These schemes are very perfect and comprehensive in all respects, and are applicable to the Administrative County of Lancaster.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

All branches of maternity and child welfare are the responsibilities of the Public Health Department of the County Council. Ample provision is made for the supervision of midwives. Nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age receive close and unremitting attention. Consultation and treatment centres are provided. Orthopaedic care is available by arrangement with large Hospitals, or in the Council's own Hospital at Windermere. All these services are complete to the highest degree of efficiency, and are available to the whole of the Administrative County.

Attached to this Report are Reports by:—

- (a) The Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) The Surveyor and Water Engineer.
- (c) Form 572 (Nov. 1925) relating to Factories and Workshops.

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

May, 1926.

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of Surveyor for the year 1925.

Gentlemen,

I beg to report that during the past year Plans for 41 Houses and 43 Other Buildings have been approved by the Plans Committee.

The following is a statement of houses, &c., passed during the past 5 years:—

Year	1925	...	41 Houses (34 completed)	43 other Buildings
"	1924	...	52 "	24 "
"	1923	...	61 "	27 "
"	1922	...	44 "	19 "
"	1921	..	18 "	17 "

Water Supply.

The number of gallons delivered from the Reservoirs during the year was 229,999,000, of this 44,041,000 was supplied to the Mental Hospital, Whittingham. The average daily consumption is 400,000 gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of 34 gallons. At the present time Plans, Estimates, &c., are before the Ministry for a new Cast Iron Main from Barnsfold Reservoir to the Service Reservoir at Houghton, when this work is completed it is proposed to have this Reservoir (Houghton) cleaned.

Rainfall for year 40·60 inches. Highest rainfall in one month, October 6·82 inches. Lowest rainfall in one month, July 0·76 inches.

Area of Gathering Ground, Beacon Fell, 300 acres. Area of Gathering Ground, Chipping, 143 acres. Number of Gallons taken from Chipping, 22,594,000.

There have been 99 Houses and 1 Farm supplied with water from the Council's Water Mains during the year, situate as follows:—

	Fulwood	34 Houses	— Farm
Outside Fulwood.	Broughton	33 "	— "
	Barton	1 "	1 "
	Ingol	25 "	— "
	Whittingham	2 "	— "
	Goosnargh	3 "	— "
	Haighton	1 "	— "

The number of Ashpits emptied was 84, a decrease of 12 on the previous year.

There are now 1,145 Sanitary Tins emptied weekly, an increase of 45 per week over the previous year.

The Sanitary Services at the Barracks have been carried out to the entire satisfaction of the Military Authorities. No complaints whatever having been received from the Royal Army Service Corps.

Sewage Disposal Works.

The works consist of open Septic Tanks, Sprinklers, Sand Beds and Land Filtration. No additional sewers have been added to the drainage system. Practically all the houses are under the Water Carriage System. No complaints have been received from the Ribble Joint Committee during the year. Additional manholes have been placed on the Sewer in Higher Bank Road.

Highways.

Resurfacing and Tarspraying has been carried out on Class I, II, and District Roads as follows:—

Resurfacing	Class I	2,400 Square Yards.
Do.	Class II	1,440 " "
Do.	District Roads	400 " "
Tarspraying Roads, Class I		17,000 " "
Do.	Class II	41,000 " "
District Roads Tarspraying		22,000 " "
Tarspraying Footpaths		9,000 " "

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM S. RAWCLIFFE,

Surveyor and Water Engineer.

Report of Sanitary Inspector for the year 1925.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a report of the work of the sanitary department during the past year, no serious complaints or defects have been reported, but the necessary routine has been regularly and expeditiously carried out.

Along with the Medical Officer of Health a thorough inspection of Dairies and Cowsheds in the district was made, notices were served where necessary, and as a result quite a large number of farms have been brought up to date in dairy accommodation, and more are still under observation and will be put in order soon.

Several complaints of stopped drains, bad smells, &c., have been received, and on investigation been traced to their source and remedied.

The necessary removal of patients suffering from infectious diseases to hospital, the disinfection of houses and clothing has been promptly and efficiently carried out in all cases.

The licensed slaughter house in the district has been regularly visited, and a record kept of the animals slaughtered for human consumption as below. Seventy-eight notices were received and seventy-eight inspections followed :—

Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
141	18	893	90

The premises have always been in a clean and satisfactory state.

Most of the pigs shown in the above table have been slaughtered on farm premises in this district, and have been inspected under the Public Health (Meat) Regulation 1924.

The Factories and Workshops in the district have been visited during the course of the year, and have been found to be in a clean and satisfactory state.

Two cases of insanitary houses were reported and were investigated. No. 25 Lower Bank Road was found to be in a filthy condition, and after repeated efforts to induce the tenant and owner to remedy the defect, I was instructed by his solicitors to strip the house, this was done and the place thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, the premises have since been sold and are now in occupation and quite satisfactory.

No. 2 Fowler Street was also investigated, and the tenant promised to make the place clean, and provide the necessary ash tin for house refuse, on a second visit being made it was found that considerable improvement had been made.

The necessary books and records have been compiled to comply with the regulations now in force, and the returns called for by the Ministry of Health and Lancashire County Council have been forwarded in all cases.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK HIGGINSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN DISTRICT OF FULWOOD.

SUMMARY of the particulars required by the Ministry of Health Circular 648, dated 10th December, 1925, to be included in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925.

1.—Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres—2,116.

Population (Census 1921)—6,599. Estimated 1925—For Deaths 6,114 ; for Births 6,714.

Physical features and general character of the area—See Report.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921)—1,133.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)—1,149.

Rateable value. £41,625. Sum represented by a penny rate, £173 8s. 9d.

Social conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants—Residential area, used mainly by those carrying on business in Preston. Outlying area, Milk Farmers. Some Public Institutions.

The influence of any particular occupation on public health—Nothing prominent.

VITAL STATISTICS.—See Report.

The amount of Poor Law relief ; the extent to which hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are utilised—£4 13s. 0d. No gratuitous medical relief outside the Poor Law Hospital and Preston Infirmary.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the period under review ; and any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health—None.

2.—General provision of health services in the area.

Hospital Accommodation provided or available :—For Smallpox—Elswick Joint Hospital.

Where situate—Elswick.

For other Infectious Diseases—Fulwood, Preston and Longridge Joint Hospital.

Where situate—Fulwood.

No. of Beds available for your District : For Smallpox 12. For other Infectious Diseases 30.

Is there any Hospital Accommodation in the district for—

(a) Tuberculosis—No. (b) Maternity cases—New Maternity Home, Fulwood Poor Law Institution, and Preston Infirmary. (c) Children—No.

Give postal address of Union Infirmary and other Public Institution in District :—Preston Poor Law Institution, 32 Watling Street Road, Fulwood.

Have any of the following been provided in your District ?—

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children—No.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ?—No.

Day Nursery—No. School Clinic—No. Tuberculosis Dispensary—No.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre—No.

Ambulance facilities :—

(a) For Infectious Cases—Motor Ambulance at Isolation Hospital.

(b) For Non-infectious and Accident Cases—Two Motor Ambulances in Preston given by the Order of St. John, British Red Cross Society.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. Charles J. Trimble.

Salary (including Bonus) as M.O.H., 31/12/1925, £100.

Is he a whole or part-time Officer?—Part time. Any other public appointments held by him?—M.O.H. Walton-le-Dale U.D.C., Preston R.D.C., and other appointments.

Sanitary Inspector—Frank Higginson.

Salary (including Bonus) as Inspector, 31/12/25, £100.

Is he a whole or part-time Officer?—Part-time. What other appointments does he hold?—Assistant Overseer and Collector.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector?—No.

Any Specialized Inspector (*e.g.* Food Inspector)?—No.

Any other Public Health Officers, such as Health Visitors and Special Nurses?—No.

Professional Nursing in the Home. Arrangements in the District for—

(a) General Nursing—Nil. (b) For Infectious Diseases, *e.g.* Measles, &c.—Nil.

Is there a District Nursing Association in the District?—No.

Has any local scheme been prepared in regard to the supply of Food and Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and of Milk for Infants?—Administered by the County Council.

Midwives—Is any midwife employed by or assisted by the Local Authority?—No.

Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31/12/1925—Nil.

Any comments as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the midwifery service?—No complaints; being a residential neighbourhood people make their own arrangements.

Legislation in force—Specify any Local Acts—None. Local Orders—None.

General Adoptive Acts.—The following adoptive Acts are now in force:—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890—Date of adoption 1-11-22.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—Parts II, III and IV. 11-11-22.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, 30-12-1907.

Regulations with respect to the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, 1-11-22.

Chicken-pox notifiable for another year.

Bye-laws relating to public health—None but above.

Observations as to their administration—All in use and carried out.

Particulars as to co-operation with—

The medical and ancillary services of the National Health Insurance.—None.

The Voluntary Hospitals—Preston Royal Infirmary.

The Poor Law or other agencies—None.

3.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply : Source and quality.—Upland gathering area, Beacon Fell, Goosnargh; Saddle Fell. Good.

Constant or Intermittent—Constant. Dependent on rainfall.

Approximate number of dwelling-houses supplied—Direct 1160. By stand pipe—Nil.

Possibilities of contamination—Under certain conditions algæ are present.

Any liability to plumbo-solvent action—No.

Any insufficiency, and where?—No.

Nature of Extensions (if any) during the year?—Extension of main in new streets.

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams—None.

Drainage and Sewerage—

Sewage Disposal Works, method of Treatment—Open septic tanks, sprinklers, sand beds, land filtration.

What is the character of the Drainage System?—Any developments during year?—Township is sewered. Private streets sewered.

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system—Only the very outlying areas and farms.

Action taken—Drain Testing, Flushing, &c.—All house drains and tested; flushing where necessary.

Closet accommodation at the end of 1925 :—

Privy Middens—No. of Privy Middens—24. No. of Closets attached to these Middens—24.
No. of Pail Closets—16. No. of Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens) 34. No. of Fresh Water
Closets.—2462. No. of Portable Receptacles for refuse—1145. No. of Waste Water
Closets—3.

Conversions :—

		During Year 1925.	During Five Years, 1921—1925.
No. of Privy Closets converted	{ To Fresh W.C's. ...	2	11
	{ To Waste W.C's. ...	—	—
	{ To Pails, &c. ...	—	—
No. of Pail Closets	{ To Fresh W.C's. ...	—	2
	{ To Waste W.C's. ...	—	—
No. of Waste W.C's. to Fresh W.C's. ...	...	2	4
No. of Houses at which Movable Ashbins have been supplied and in some instances substituted for fixed receptacles	... ..	45	

Is any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets?—No.

Does Council contribute towards cost of conversion?—No.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property?—Fresh water closets.

Scavenging :—

Character and efficiency of the arrangements for Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse for
whole of district?—House refuse removed weekly and deposited in tips. This arrangement
appears up to the present to meet requirements.

How performed (state whether by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses)?—
By the Council.

Are motor vehicles used?—One 2-ton Vulcan motor lorry.

If Privy Middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?—Day.

How is the Refuse disposed of?—Tip. Has a Destructor been provided?—No.

Sanitary Inspections during 1925—

No. of premises visited—6. Defects or Nuisances—No. discovered, 3; No. abated, 3.

No. of Notices served: Informal—1; Statutory, Nil. Legal proceedings, Nil.

Smoke Nuisance :—

Any special action taken with regard to smoke abatement?—None.

No. of Observations—Nil.

Offensive Trades—Nil.

Workshops and Workplaces, what is their condition?—Satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses—None.

Houses let in Lodgings—None.

Schools—Sanitary condition—One good, other old. New school badly required.

Water supply, &c.—Council's water laid on.

Canal Boats; Number inspected—Nil.

4.—Housing.

(I) Housing conditions in the area :—

(1) General housing conditions—Good.

(2) (a) Extent of shortage or excess of houses—Nil.

(b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage—None.

(3) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or
anticipated in the future—None.

(II) Overcrowding—None.

- (III) Fitness of houses :—General standard of housing in the area—Very good.
General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses—None.

Special measures taken or suggested :—

- (a) Any special action to secure improved management of property by owners—No.
- (b) Better care of property by tenants—No.
- (c) The gradual carrying out of repairs according to agreed arrangements—No.
- (d) Any special method of dealing with unfit back-to-back houses, or other types of insanitary property—None.

Conditions so far as they affect housing, as regards :—

- (a) Water Supply—Good. (b) Closet accommodation—Good.
- (c) Refuse disposal—Satisfactory up to the present.
- (d) Measures taken during 1925 as regards (a), (b), and (c)—None.

- (IV) Unhealthy areas :—

Information as to complaints received, or representations made and action taken, in regard to unhealthy areas—None.

- (V) Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, &c. :—

- (1) As to working of existing Bye-laws—None.
- (2) As to need for new Bye-laws or revision of existing Bye-laws—None.

- (VI) General and Miscellaneous :—

All the property in the District is of good class residential type, and in good repair.

5.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

- (a) Milk Supply—Observations on—

- (1) The wholesomeness of the milk produced within or brought into the district—Milk supply satisfactory. Samples are taken by the County Inspectors appointed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.
- (2) The general adequacy of the arrangements for the supply and distribution of milk of pure wholesome character—The area is well supplied by distributors, both within and without the township.
- (3) The administration of The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders—All operating.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923—No. of Dealers' licences issued in respect of—

“Certified” Milk—Nil. “Grade A” (Tuberculin Tested) Milk—Nil. “Grade A” Milk—Nil.

No. of licences issued in respect of “Pasteurised” milk: Pasteurising Plants: Nil. Distributors: Nil.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected?—Yes.

What is their condition?—Mostly satisfactory.

Give date of the Regulations made under the Order of the L.G.B.?—1-11-22.

Are they enforced?—Yes

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow :—

- (a) Where cows are habitually grazed, 600 c.f.
- (b) Where cows are not habitually grazed, 800 c.f.

Cowkeepers. Total No. of Cowkeepers—33. No. on Register—33. No. of Inspections during the year—47.

Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)—Total No. of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors, 14. No. on Register, 14.

Any arrangement for veterinary inspection of dairy cows?—Veterinary advice can be called in when and where necessary.

Action taken (if any) as to tuberculous milk—County Committees administer.

No. of samples of milk obtained during 1925 for bacteriological examination.—See Inspector's report.

(b) Meat.—Observations on—

- (1) Meat Inspection (including arrangements for inspection at time of slaughter) and for marking under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924; disease in meat and arrangements for disposal of condemned meat—Only one licensed slaughter-house in District, periodical examination of animals being slaughtered. All meat from this house is sold in one shop in Preston, and is examined again before sale by Preston Inspector. The inspection of pigs slaughtered rigidly carried out.
- (2) Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards stalls, shops, stores, and vehicles—Two shops only in District, both periodically inspected.
- (3) Has a public slaughter-house been provided?—No.

Private Slaughter Houses :—

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Number registered	...	1	...
Number licensed	...	—	...

(c) Other Foods :—

Action taken in respect of places where food is prepared—Bakehouses: Number 3.

Condition satisfactory. Other premises—None.

Amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1925 as unfit for human consumption—Nil.

No. of Legal Proceedings and result—None

Food poisoning? Action taken (if any)—None.

Action taken by the Local Authority in respect of—

1. Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—Under supervision of Lancashire County Council.
2. Condensed Milk Regulations, 1923 Do.
3. Dried Milk Regulations, 1923 Do.
4. Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912—17 Do.

6.—Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Infectious diseases generally.—Comparatively little infectious diseases invaded Fulwood. During the past four years some cases of Scarlet Fever prevailed; in 1922 there were 12 cases, 7 in 1923, 3 in 1924. Only instance of Typhoid Fever was notified in 1922. Diphtheria seldom appears. The prominent centres of infection are Preston County Borough and the soldier children at the Barracks.

Diphtheria Anti-Toxin—Is a supply of kept within the district?—Yes

If so, where?—Isolation Hospital and Chemist's shop in centre of District.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Any special occurrence—None

Scarlet Fever.—Discovery of "return" cases—None

Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, and French Fever.—None.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations.—Laboratory assistance available.

No. of specimens examined in 1925.—Blood—Nil. Sputum—By County Authority.

Throat Swabs—3. Swabs for Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Nil. Others—Nil

Action taken in regard to (a) Contacts, (b) Return cases, (c) Carrier cases—Contacts are kept under constant observation. No return cases and no carriers

Has any use been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization against these diseases?—No.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.—No. of vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health: (a) primary; (b) re-vaccinations—Nil.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district, state for what period.—Measles—No. Whooping Cough—No. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)—No. Chicken-pox.—Yes, One year.

No. of times School Closure adopted during 1925.—Nil.

No. of Reports made during 1925 under Section 14 (4) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922 —Nil.

Influenza.—Observations on any enquiries undertaken in connection with epidemics.—Nil.

Has any special attention been given to (a) cancer, (b) locally contracted anthrax, and (c) rabies?—
No cases.

Disinfection :—

No. of Houses disinfected during 1925—27. Method—Formalin spray.

Are Houses disinfected after (a) Phthisis—Yes. (b) Measles—On request.

Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c.—Steam at Hospital.

No. of Articles disinfected—56.

Where is Apparatus situated?—Isolation Hospital.

Is it used for the disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of Patients not removed to the Hospital?
Yes.

Any arrangement for bathing verminous, &c., persons.—None.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Any action taken under these Regulations (Articles 3, 5, 6 and 7) relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade?—None necessary.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

Any action taken under this Section?—None.

7.—Maternity and Child Welfare.

Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme carried out by the County Council.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1925 :—Extension of Sewers, Lighting, provision of new water mains all over the District.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District :—Taking over by the Council of new streets and the necessary making and channelling of same. The completion of the Inspection of the District.

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

May, 1926.

Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the Urban District of Fulwood, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	9	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	2	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	Nil.	—	—
Total	11	None.	None.

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nil.				

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—None.

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1926.

